Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1808.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

The COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under an act of Congress "for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia," to receive subscriptions for the capital stock thereof, *do hereby give notice*, the books will be open for that purpose, at *Gadsby's hotel*, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday, 14th instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. The law authorises a subscription for 20,000 shares of fifty dollars each, and the sum of ten dollars must be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

Jonah Thompson.
Thomas Swann.
Charles Alexander.
Edmund I Lee.
Jacob Hoffman.
Cuthbert Powell.
John Mandeville.

In case the subscription should exceed the number of shares authorised by law, the largest subscriptions will be first reduced, until the excess shall be taken off, or each subscriber be reduced to one share, if the number of subscribers should be greater than the number of shares to be taken the further reduction shall be made by lot.

Form of Power of Attorney from those who may subscribe by Proxy.

I empower to subscribe for me in my name, for shares of stock in the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, under the act for the establishment thereof; as witness my hand this day of May 1808.

Witness.

May 4, 1808. eo5t

☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr. Wises is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets *Nine Dollars.*

☞ A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

BOARDING.

MRS. BLOUNT will accommodate a few Genteel BOARDERS. She will also execute all kinds of PLAIN SEWING at the shortest notice. Apply at her dwelling in Water street, next door to capt. Levering's.

May 9. 6t

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, who has been employed part of his life as a house servant, and part thereof as a gardner and plantation laborer. He will be sold for cash or on a short credit.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 7. eo6t

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 18 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12 mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

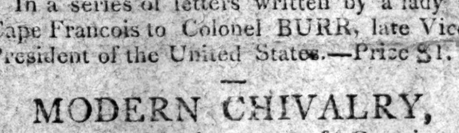
Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Who esale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d,

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molassos
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

WINES. TEAS

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Lawrason & Fowle
HAVE FOR SALE,

300 kegs White Lead ground in oil, containing halves, qaurters and eights of a cwt each.
25 tons St. Petersburg Hemp,
50 bolts Russia,
50 no. Raven
70 bags Pepper,
30 do. Pimento,
200 sacks blown Salt
2000 sides red soal leather
15 pipes Holland Gin
2 do. French Brandy
100 bbls. N. E. Rum
250 boxes brown Soap
30 do. mould Candles
70 do. Chocolate
7 cases Cotton Cards
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 quintals do.
5 chests Young Hyson Tea
20 casks Cheese.
20 bbls. Mackarel.

DUCK.

May 2. law4w

JOHN ROBERTS,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin
15 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits
15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses
5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy
Holland Gin
Lisbon and Malaga Wines
10 bags Pepper
8 barrels ground Ginger
Cotton in bales
Green Coffee in barrels and bags
Sugar in hogsheads and barrels
Loaf Sugar
Allum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Blue
Powder, Shot and Lead
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.

April 25. law6w

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9—[15.] law1f

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE on hand TWENTY bales of well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d5tc 12t.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d regt. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Jannary 12. 2aw

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiuality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

BANK OF POTOMAC.

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 6, 1808.

Notice is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent, has been declared for the half year, which will be paid them or their representatives on the 10th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

Chs. Page, *Cashier.*

May 6. 2aw2w

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a general court martial assembled on board the U. S. ship the Chesapeake, in the harbor of Norfolk, and state of Virginia, on Monday the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and continued by adjournment from day to day, until Monday the eighth day of Feb. in the same year.

PRESENT,

Captain *John Rodgers*, President.

Captains *William Bainbridge*, *Hugh G Campbell*, *Stephen Decatur, jr.* and *John Shaw*. } Members.

Masters Commandant *John Smith* and *David Porter*. } Members.

Lieuts. *Joseph Tarbell*, *Jacob Jones*, *James Lawrence* & *Charles Ludlow*, } Members.

The court pursuant to an order from the honorable Robert Smith, secretary of the navy of the U. S. to captain John Rodgers directed, bearing date on the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, proceeded (as therein they are directed) to try James Barron, esq. a captain in the navy of the U. S. upon the charges in the said warrant stated, and therein preferred against him: and having heard all the evidence, and the prisoner's defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, gave the following

OPINION:

The first charge stated against captain James Barron in the warrant of the hon. secretary of the navy is in these words:

"For negligently performing the duty assigned him."

"SPECIFICATION"

1st. In that he did not visit the frigate Chesapeake, during the period she remained in Hampton roads, and before she proceeded to sea, as often as he was in duty bound to do."

2 "In that when he did visit her he did not, as it was his bounden duty to do, examine particularly into her state and condition."

In deciding upon this charge, the court will make the following statements:

1st. It appears to the court, that captain James Barron did visit the frigate Chesapeake twice during the period she remained in Hampton roads, and before she proceeded to sea, that is between the fourth & twenty-first days of June last. And as by the naval regulations, issued by the command of the president of the U. S. the number of visits which the commander of a squadron is directed to pay to the ships of his squadron or division is left to his own discretion, the court is of opinion, that captain Barron was made the judge upon this subject himself—and seeing in the evidence, no reasons existing at that time, to question the proper exercise of his discretion in this respect, the court are of opinion that this first specification is not proved.

2d. It does not appear to the court, that when captain James Barron did visit the frigate Chesapeake, he examined particularly into her state and condition. But as it has been clearly established by the evidence, that captain Barron during this period was acting under the orders of the honorable the secretary of the navy, whereby he was appointed a commodore or commander of a squadron, that by other orders derived from the same source, a master and commander had been appointed to act as captain of this particular ship, under the said James Barron as commodore, and that this acting captain was then on board the ship, the court are of opinion, that it was not the bounden duty of commodore Barron to examine particularly into her state and condition, and therefore that this second specification is not proved.

The omission to visit the frigate Chesapeake during the period she remained in Hampton Roads and before she proceeded to sea, as often as he was in duty bound to do, and the omission when he did visit her, to examine particularly into her state and condition, being the only circumstance averred in the accusation as establishing this first charge, "for negligently performing the duty assigned him," and the court being of opinion that he did visit the frigate Chesapeake as often as he was in duty bound to do, and that it was not his bounden duty to examine particularly into her state and condition, when he did visit her, must of course decide that capt. James Barron is NOT GUILTY under sh isfirst charge, as limited and explained by these specifications.

The second charge against captain Barron stated in the warrant of the honorable secretary of the navy is in these words:

"For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action."

"SPECIFICATION."

1st. "In that certain threats on the part of some commander of a British vessel of war, that he would take by force if he could not otherwise obtain them, certain men from on board the frigate Chesapeake, and that such threats were known to or heard by the said James Barron, and still he neglected to clear his ship for action."

2nd. "In that there were various indications of a hostile disposition towards the frigate Chesapeake, exhibited by the British ship of war the Leopard, to wit, her putting to sea after certain signals had been seen and noticed by the said James Barron, when there was no other vessel in sight, or any other object to induce her to go to sea but the Chesapeake; the ports of the said ship Leopard were triced up, and her tompions were out a considerable time before she commenced firing upon the Chesapeake; and still that notwithstanding these suspicious appearances, which were seen and observed by the said James Barron, he neglected to clear his ship for action."

3d. "In that by various manœuvres which are set forth in the opinion of the court of enquiry hereto annexed, the British ship of war Leopard did manifest an intention to fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake, and still that the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

4th. "In that the said ship Leopard did approach the said frigate Chesapeake, under all the appearances of being prepared for action, and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

5th. "In that the said James Barron did receive from the commanding officer of the Leopard a communication clearly intimating that if certain men were not delivered up to him, he should proceed to use force, and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

6th. "In that the said James Barron, did verily believe from the communication he received from the commanding officer of the said ship the Leopard, that the said ship would fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake, or take by force, if they could not be obtained by other means, any British deserters that could be found on board the Chesapeake, and still the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action."

In deciding upon this charge the Court will make the following statements:

1st. It does not appear to the court that any threats were ever used on the part of any commander of a British vessel of war, that he would take by force, if he could not otherwise obtain them, certain men from on board the frigate Chesapeake (except the threats which may be considered as contained in the documents hereafter referred to, and which constitute the subject of another specification.) Of course it does not appear that any other threats were known to or heard by captain James Barron. The Court must therefore decide that this first specification is not proved.

2d. It appears to the court, that the British ship of war the Leopard did put to sea after certain signals had been seen and noticed by captain James Barron. Whether any other vessel was then in sight of her, or whether she then had any other object to induce her to go to sea but the Chesapeake, it is impossible from the nature of things that this court can now decide, nor is it necessary that they should decide.

It appears to the court also, that the ports of the said ship Leopard were triced up a considerable time before she commenced firing upon the Chesapeake. But when the court adverts to the relations between Great Britain and the United States at that time, to the situation of the British squadron which had been lying in Chesapeake bay for many months preceding this, and to the state of the wind and weather at this period, the court cannot consider the putting to sea of one of that squadron, in consequence of signals made to her, or the triced up ports of a two decker, in warm weather and a smooth sea, as indications of a hostile disposition towards the frigate Chesapeake, whether any other vessel was in sight at that time or not.

What was the probable object of the Leopard in putting to sea, the history of that day enables the court now to conjecture with some certainty. But at that time, and in her situation, there were such a variety of innocent objects equally probable to be then held in view by her, that this court cannot impute to captain Barron any blame whatsoever for not divining her real intentions at that time.

It appears to the court that the tompions of the Leopard were out some time before she commenced firing upon the Chesapeake, and this the court considers as an indication of a hostile disposition. But as it appears to the court also from the evidence upon this head, that so soon as capt. Barron was informed of this fact, he ordered his men to quarters, the court are of opinion that no part of this specification is proved.

3d. This court having heard all the testimony relative to the various manœuvres of the Leopard after she put to sea, must form its opinion from the facts established by this testimony and not from the opinion of the court of Enquiry, on which they do not consider themselves bound in any manner to decide. Judging of these manœuvres from these facts, the court are of opinion, that there were no intentions to fire upon the frigate Chesapeake manifested by the British ship of war Leopard, at any time before an officer of the Leopard, was sent on board the Chesapeake, and therefore that this third specification is not proved.

4th. It does not appear to the court, that the said ship Leopard did approach the said frigate Chesapeake, under any of the appearances of being prepared for action, and therefore the court are of opinion that this fourth specification is not proved.

5th. It appears to the court, that capt. James Barron did receive from the commanding officer of the Leopard, a communicatioo clearly intimating, that if certain men were not delivered up to him, he should proceed to use force; and that the said James Barron yet neglected to clear his ship for action. The court are therefore of opinion that this fifth specification is fully proved.

6th. It appears to the court from part of the communications of capt. James Barron to the honorable the secretary of the navy, and from the evidence of witnesses with whom the said James Barron conversed upon this subject, that he did verily believe from the communication received from the commanding officer of the ship Leopard, that he would take by force, if they could not be obtained by other means, any British deserters that could be found on board the Chesapeake, and still that the said James Barron neglected to clear his ship for action—The court are therefore of opinion that this sixth specification is fully proved.

Part of the facts specified in the accusation as establishing this second charge being fully proved, and the court being of opinion that the facts so proved are sufficient of themselves to support this charge, decide that the said James Barron is guilty under this second charge "for neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action."

The third charge against captain James Barron, as stated in the warrant of the hon. the secretary of the navy is in these words:

"For failing to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously"

"SPECIFICATION.

1st. "In that he did not on the first moment of an indication of suspicious appearance of a hostile intention on the part of the said ship Leopard, order his men to quarters."

2d. "In that he did not after he was satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, use prompt and officerlike measures to prepare his ship for battle."

3d "In that when he did order his men to quarters, he did not order them as became an officer of the American navy"

4th. "In that he ordered that the drum should desist from beating, and that the men should be got to quarters secretly without beat of drum."

5th. "In that from the manner in which he ordered his men to quarters, he did not evince a determination bravely to defend his ship."

6th. "In that he was not at his station during the attack aforesaid, but remained a considerable part of the time at the gangway, as if imploring forbearance."

7th. "In that he drew his men or some of them from their guns, to lowering down a boat or boats to send on board of the attacking ship during her attack upon him"

8th "In that he ordered his first lieut. from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board of the Leopard, at that time firing upon him."

9th "In that during the attack he used language in the presence of the men calculated to dispirit them."

10th. "In that during the attack he ordered his men to keep down, that they would all be cut to pieces."

In deciding upon this charge the court will make the following statements:

1st. It appears to the court, that captain James Barron the first moment after he knew of an indication or suspicious appearance of a hostile intention on the part of the said ship Leopard, that is, after he knew her tompions were out, did order his men to quarters. The court are therefore of opinion that this first specification is not proved—This specification is understood by the court to apply exclusively to the appearances exhibited by the Leopard, and not to the letters and communications of her commander before stated, and which constitute the subject of another specification.

2d. It appears to the court, that captain James Barron was satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, that is, after he received the communication from the commander of the Leopard above stated he did not immediately use any measures to prepare his ship for battle. The court are therefore of opinion, that this second specification is fully proved.

3d. It appears to the court, that when captain James Barron did order his men to quarters, he ordered them as became an officer of the American navy. The orders given upon this occasion are stated in the next specification, and although not such as are most frequently given, yet the situation of his ship at that time was not a common one, and in the orders themselves under the then existing circumstances, or in the manner of giving them, the court sees nothing to disapprove or censure. The court are therefore of opinion that this third specification is not proved.

4th. It appears to the court, that captain James Barron did order that his men should be got to quarters secretly, without beat of drum, that the drum did begin to beat notwithstanding this order, and that thereupon he ordered the drum should desist from beating. The court are therefore of opinion that this fourth specification is fully proved.

5th. It does not appear to the court that from the manner in which captain James Barron ordered his men to quarters, he did not evince a determination bravely to defend his ship. The court are therefore of opinion that this fifth specification is not proved.

6th. The court are not informed of any particular station assigned to a commander during an engagement. It is generally considered that the most proper place for him is on his upper deck, but he is at liberty to go and ought to go to any place where his presence will be of most importance. It appears to the court, that captain James Barron never did leave his upper deck during the attack, and the court are of opinion he should not have left it. It does appear to the court that he remained a considerable part of the time during the attack at the gangway, not as if imploring forbearance, but for necessary and proper purposes. The court are therefore of opinion that the sixth specification is not proved.

7th. It does not appear to the court, that captain James Barron did draw any of his men from their guns to lowering down a boat or boats, to send on board the attacking ship, during her attack upon him. The court are therefore of opinion, that this 7th specification is not proved. It does appear to the court that captain James Barron did draw some of his men from other stations for this purpose, but in this the court sees nothing to criminate captain Barron even if it were admissible to do so under this specification.

8th. It does not appear to the court, that captain James Barron ordered his first lieutenant from his quarters, during the attack, to carry a message on board the Leopard, at that time firing upon him. The court are therefore of opinion, that this eighth specification is not proved. As the decision of the court upon this subject, when coupled with some parts of the evidence exhibited in this case, proving that Mr. Benjamin Smith, the first lieutenant was in a boat, may perhaps be calculated to throw some imputation upon the reputation of that young officer, who is now dead, the court take this occasion to express their opinion, that he does not merit any such imputation.

9th. It does not appear to the court, that captain James Barron did use any language in the presence of his men calculated to dispirit them. The court are therefore of opinion that this ninth specification is not proved.

10th. It does not appear to the court by satisfactory evidence, that during the attack captain James Barron ordered his men to keep down that they would all be cut in pieces. The court are therefore of opinion that this tenth and last specification is not proved. The court are satisfied that some such words were uttered, but are also satisfied that the words actually used were of very different import, and were uttered at a time when they

ould not have produced any improper effect upon the crew.

The only two specifications annexed to this charge which are proved, are not such as in the opinion of the court establish the proposition, "that the accused failed to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously." His not using immediate measures to prepare his ship for battle after he was satisfied an attack upon her would be made, was certainly great neglect of duty but this does not support any charge against the personal spirit of captain Barron. His ordering that his men should be got to quarters [illegible] without beat of drum, and his ordering the drum to desist from beating when it began to beat contrary to his orders, so far from proving him deficient in courage, are considered by the court as strong evidences of his coolness and reflection at that moment. Indeed it would require very strong evidence to satisfy this court, that an officer who exposed himself at an open gangway, under a heavy and close fire who being wounded still remained on his deck during the whole attack, giving his orders coolly and distinctly, and who neither by his words or actions discouraged his crew or any part of it, could be guilty of this charge. Such the court are satisfied was captain James Barrons conduct and situation, and however they may think of his activity or judgement, they feel themselves bound to declare that he is not guilty under this third charge, "for failing to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously."

[*To be continued*]

From the Madras Courier of December 16

DREADFUL STORM AT MADRAS.

We have to discharge a most painful duty in detailing the circumstances which have attended the most violent storm ever experienced in the Carnatic, since that at Pondicherry, in 1762.

On Wednesday last the surf was observed to rise unusually high, and the clouds gathering thick and black to the northward with an increasing wind, exciting apprehensions that a storm was at hand. During the evening some rain fell in occasional showers, but in the night, and during the whole of Thursday it rained incessantly; the wind from the north west gradually increased into a gale, which by one o'clock on Friday morning had acquired a violence that threatened every thing with destruction, and in this direction, exciting dismay and spreading desolation, did the wind blow until about 4 o'clock in the morning. About this hour the wind lessened, and altering its direction gradually, came round to the southward; during this time there was an awful suspence; for the experienced in this climate, anticipated a renewal of the work of mischief from the sudden abatement of the storm, and from the shifting of the wind. When it had completely veered round to the southward, it suddenly burst into a hurricane, the like of which was never before remembered at Madras.

The canal forced its banks and overflowed the country ao far as the government bridge on one side, and beyond the Powder mills on the other, where the water was three feet deep: Boats were carried away, and several were found at the bury ground, and one near the government gardens.

The sea rose much beyond its usual height, bringing some of the Massoulah boats within a few yards of the custom house, and destroying others, we understand to the amount of about forty. The surf reached Messrs Harington's on the beach, and by its violence exposed four feet of the foundation of the house: luckily this was not half its depth——One side of the adjoining building the navy office, is much damaged. The companys rice godowns near the custom house were forced open, and much of their contents washed away. The sea rose close to the ditch of the fort, and the surf dashed with violence over the ramparts. The counterscarp at the N. E. angle gave way, and the water pours into the ditch at every rising of the surf. The sea has not yet receded, but that may possibly be owing to the spring tide. We sincerely hope that it will in a short time return to its former limits, or every building on the sea must be in danger.

The bastion at the northern extremity of the Black Town wall gave way, and 2 guns are dismounted into the sea. It is impossible to give an accurate or adequate description of the mischief this storm has occasioned: far less can we describe the feelings of individuals who witnessed this work of destruction. Trees are every where torn up by the roots; the houses of the European inhabitants have universally suffered considerable damage, many were unroofed, and some partially blown down. The mud houses of the natives are in most places swept away, and with them many also of their wretched inhabitants. It is apprehended many thousands have perished. Dead bodies of men, women and children, were found lying in every direction when the storm abated. As the sun rose higher, so the wind and rain, which had all along accompanied it in torrents, gradually abated, and before noon returned to the northward, and by Friday evening, blew again steadily, and without violence, from the northeast, where it now continues. During the hurricane there was no thunder and lightning, although some was experienced on Friday night.

In relating the account of the great damage sustained, we must not omit to mention the effects of this tornado at his majesty's naval hospital. Several of the wards were partially unroofed, and in some places the roof fell in, to the imminent danger of the sick beneath. Fortunately, however, by the activity of the officers and men attached to the hospital, the sick were removed in time to save them, and we are therefore happy to say no lives were lost. The wall surrounding the hospital has fallen in various parts, leaving breaches of 20 feet wide. The trees are torn up by the roots, and the place exhibits one continued scene of devastation. The extensive wall of Dent's garden is injured materially, and in some parts level with the ground.

Black Town, Saint Thome, and the Mount, seem all to have suffered alike; at the latter place the flag staff is blown down. In the roads carts upset, and cattle dead were every where lying; all the sentry boxes were blown down: as were the steps going up to the signal staff of the fort; and the large box, in which the colors are there deposited, was thrown on the parade. As no market could be held, so many families, European and natives, were without food nearly the whole of Friday.

A Pariah vessel lying in the roads was stranded, and the brig Cyrus, which put to sea on the appearance of the storm, returned to the roads on Sunday morning, with the loss of her masts, and half full of water. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the current, and force of the surf, from the circumstance of a large portion of the ribs of a ship, supposed to be the *Fairlie*, capt. Elliott, which was burnt in the roads in 1799, were thrown ashore close to Mr. Parry's Godowns.

To enter into regular detail of all the mischief occasioned, would much exceed our limits, or our descriptive powers.—We cannot, however, but lament that amongst other consequences of the storm, Dr. Anderson's beautiful garden was destroyed. This we consider a great loss, in a national point of view; to the individual it must be distressing indeed to see the labor of years, thus destroyed in a single night.

Of the misery in which the natives are involved, we can give no adequate idea; unless indeed, the following circumstance which has reached us, of the horrid resolution consequent to despair, in an *individual*, be considered as a proof of the *general* sense in which they view their calamities. A native woman, after the storm, raised a pile of wood in a gentleman's coach house, and, getting underneath it, with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it; and thus burnt herself and infant to death.

Of the distance the storm has reached, we are at present unable to state.—We have heard that it scarcely reached to the northward further than Pulicat; to the southward it had not been felt at Pondicherry, as the American brig Brutus anchored in the roads early on Sunday morning, direct from thence had not encountered any gale in her passage.

In a westerly direction, we are informed, it has reached as far as Conjeveram, where its ravages have been much felt.

During Monday a considerable quantity of rain fell, but unaccompanied with any violent wind.—Yesterday the sky was somewhat cloudy, but did not present an appearance of a further storm, although it was the full of the moon. This being now passed, and as she has declined into her third quarter, we hope that there will be no renewal of the distressing sences of Thursday and Friday last.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Simon Thomas* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Thomas to John Allison, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock,

A House and Lot of Ground,

Situate on the corner of Queen and Pitt-streets, in the town of Alexandria, containing one-fourth of an acre.

It will be sold subject to right of dower.

John Stewart, *Trustee.*

May 4, law4w

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

On Thursday evening arrived at Boston the ship Thomas, Captain Mantor, in 55 days from Palermo, Sicily.

The French Toulon and Rochefort squadron united, constituting a fleet of 18 sail of the line, had arrived at Porto Ferrajo, in the island of Elba, not far from Leghorn. Admiral Collingwood had heard of the situation of the Frenchmen, and sailed from Palermo, two days before the Thomas, with 16 sail of the line to blockade them—and the Thomas spoke the fleet after sailing.

The French had made no attempts on Sicily. American cargoes were unsaleable at Malta and Palermo. The Thomas did not stop at any port on her return.

On the 21st of April, Captain Mantor spoke the brig Prudence, 21 days from Bordeaux for New York. A Mr. Williams, a passenger, informed Capt. Mantor that the French Emperor was at Madrid; that the king of Spain had been deposed, his son placed on the throne, and the prince of peace sentenced to be beheaded; that all the American vessels and property which had been arrested, continued so, and was to remain in that situation till it was known whether the United States would or would not declare war against Great Britain. *Boston Palladium.*

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons are combined or combining and confederating together on Lake Champlain and the country thereto adjacent, for the purposes of forming insurrections against the authority of the laws of the United States, for opposing the same and obstructing their execution; and that such combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, by the laws of the United States.

Now therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and that those concerned directly or indirectly in any insurrection or combination against the same, may be duly warned—I have issued this my PROCLAMATION, hereby commanding such insurgents, and all concerned in such combinations instantly and without delay to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes: And I do hereby further require and command all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinage of any such insurrections or combinations, to be aiding or assisting, by all the means in their power, by force of arms, or otherwise, to quell and subdue such insurrections or combinations, to seize upon all those therein concerned, who shall not instantly, and without delay, disperse and retire to their respective abodes; and to deliver them over to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the U. S. to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the city of Washington, the 19th day of April, 1808; and in the sovereignty and independence of the U. S. the thirty-second.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON, sec'ry of state.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house of HENRY K. MAY, *a variety of*

Elegant Houshold and Kitchen Furniture:

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Curtains, Looking-Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Desks, Carpets, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13. dts

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold. at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

STUD

Of improved SHEEP *at Arlington to let.*

THE following improved RAMS most of which have obtained Premiums at Arlington, will be let the present season at the rates hereafter mentioned.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR;

Premium lamb of 1806, his present weight alive on the hoof, is 174lb. his first shearing 7¾lb, his fleece of most excellent quality.—He is certainly in all respects a very capital sheep.

SUPERB;

Premium lamb, of 1808, weight at one year old alive on the hoof, 180lbs. fleece 8¼lbs wool very fine, form excellent, and is a very famous sheep.

MARQUISS;

Premium lamb of 1807, descended from a famous imported Spanish sheep His weight on the hoof alive, 140lb. his wool is beautifully fine and he is of uncommon size for his race, considered a very capital sheep.

WILLIAM PENN;

A half blooded Merino, sent to Arlington as a present by Dr. Mease, secretary to the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. He is a small sheep, but his wool delightfully fine, and his race are in avowed estimation in all parts of Europe.

POTOMAC;

A very capital Arlington long wooled, of excellent figure, fleece ten inches in length, and of fine quality. He was got by old BAKEWELL out of a famous improved ewe.

At the White House in the county of New Kent, Virginia.

The very superior Young Ram of the Arlington long wooled, called

MOUNT-VERNON;

Will tup from twenty to thirty ewes at a dollar each, the number to be limited at the discretion of Mr. James Anderson agent.

MOUNT-VERNON is a sheep of great size and beauty, and was got by Arlington the sire of Mr. Footes Badger, whom to 10½lbs of live weight, delivered 9lbs 3 quarters of wool, 12 inches in length, at the late shear of April 1808. The wool of Mount-Vernon measured in 1806, when he was a year old, 14 inches in length, and his second shearing in 1807, was 8lbs. He will make a very famous sire, to derive a long and fine wooled race from.

The terms on which the above list of capital tup sheep will be let is as follows:—Any gentleman, society, or neighborhood of gentlemen, who may desire to have one of these tups for his own or his friends' improvements, may obtain either of the above list (except Mount Vernon, who tups for his owner) upon making up a subscription of 100 ewes, at one dollar each ewe, and upon these terms the tups may be carried to any part of the United States, to be returned on or before the 1st day of April next ensuing. Specimens of the fleeces of all these tups will be deposited with Mr. Gadsby, at Gadsby's Hotel, Alexandria, and with the landlord of the Coffee-House in George-town, on the 20th of this month, for the public inspection.

Four very fine Tups are expected from Smith's Island, and will be let on the same terms as those already advertised.

The money to be derived from the letting of these improved sheep, will be exclusively devoted to the premiums at Arlington, and should success attend the plan, there will be at least three premiums for sheep, and as many for manufactures the ensuing year.—All Tups which may not be reserved for the establishment at Arlington will hereafter be let for the benefit of the premiums.

May 10th, 1808. 3t

☞ Those Editors in the United States who feel disposed to aid the cause of Domestic Manufacture, will render a service by publishing the above advertisement in their respective papers.

LANDING,

FROM SCHOONER TRAVELLER,
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,

50 crates well assorted Crockery Ware
50 3d Mould Candles
30 kegs of first quality Butter
40 tons Plaister Paris
10 M. Merchantable Lumber.

May 13. eo6t

☞ The OCCOQUAN BRIDGE it is expected will be finished in a fortnight from this time, a suitable character is wanting to collect the tolls at said Bridge. An aged man of steady habits, without a family, who can bring good vouchers for his integrity, and sobriety, will meet with encouragement: the colour of the person will be no objection.

May 11. d12t

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

The Subscribers

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 268 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Henry Moore* to the subscribers, made for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from the said Henry Moore to Richard Veitch, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first day of June next, at the dwelling house of *Cleon Moore*, Esquire, that Lot or piece of Ground in the town of Alexandria, with the House and Improvements thereon, on which the said Cleon Moore now resides.—This Lot is handsomely situated and in a healthy part of the town, it fronts on St. Asaph street the distance of 40 feet, and with that width runs back westwardly 123 feet 5 inches.—These premises will be sold subject to a ground rent which will be made known at the time of sale.

J. Lawrason,
Thomas Moore, } *Trustees.*

May 2. tlaw4w

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings in the state of Virginia, held at the Capitol, on the 1st of Feb. 1808.

Resolved, That for the greater convenience of the citizens, the following buildings which have heretofore been only insurable in the office of this society by special contract, with the directors, may hereafter be insured on the following terms, without such special contract to wit:

All tobacco houses, or houses in which tobacco is usually deposited or cured by planters on their farms; all houses in which tobacco is kept in a loose state, in which it is cured or manufactured, for chewing, smoaking or snuffing, and all tobacco stemmeries.

If built of brick or stone and covered with tile slate or metal, at	4 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood	6 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick, or two brick or stone gable ends and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood	8. p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood	10 p. cent.

All houses containing or in which are generally deposited, flax, hemp, grain, in the straw, or straw of any kind, hay or fodder which shall hereafter be insured shall pay the following premiums.

If built of brick or stone and covered with tile slate or metal	3 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood	4 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick or two brick or stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood	5 p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood	6 p. cent.

All which buildings shall be subject to the same additional premiums, for contiguity as other houses are subject to.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Test.

Lewis M. Rivilain.
Clk. B. D.

May 10. law2w.

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings of the state of Virginia held at the general office on the 15th of March 1808

WHEREAS, it is represented to the board of Directors, that many persons who have heretofore been members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, who have ever been attached to the principles on which it is founded but for causes now no longer existing, had withdrawn from the same, are now desirous of again becoming members thereof.

Resolved, That all such persons still holding buildings which they have heretofore insured in this institution, or the assignees and transferees of such insurance, shall be permitted, and they are hereby authorised to constitute themselves members thereof, upon the following terms, to wit.

That, they shall first pay into the hands of the cashier general, all such quotas and premiums with interest and costs, if any have accrued, as they had not paid at the date of their withdrawal; but which they would have been liable to have paid, had they not withdrawn; and secondly, that they should proceed to revalue their property instantly, cause a declaration of revaluation to be made out and returned to the general office of insurance, and pay the additional premium which may be due, if any; upon a compliance with these conditions, such persons shall be entitled to a new policy, and shall be as completely insured as if they had not withdrawn, or as if they had become members by obtaining a new declaration, and entering as new members thereby.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Test.

Lewis M. Rivilain,
Clk B. D.

May 10. law2w.

FOR SALE,

Spanish HIDES,
White and Rrown clayed SUGARS in bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes, half pipes and qr. ca ks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26. law3m.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Prince Street next to Mr. Able Janney's It is at present in the occupation of the rev. Mr. Gibson. Possession may be had on the 26th day of May, on application to the subscriber.

James Campbell.

April 25. law4w,

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1808

Margaret Simms,
administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. co4w

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, *complainant.*
AGAINST
Stephen Cooke, *defendant.* } *In Chancery.*

THE said defendant, *Stephen Cooke*, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, in is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test,

G. Deneale, C. C.

May 3 law2m

For Sale,

A new well finished Brick House, on Water-street, 40 feet front and 125 feet deep, adjoining Mr. Samuel Harper's rope walk—Also a small Frame House, on Duke-street, next door to the N. W. corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets.—The above property will be sold low and a long credit gtven for three-fourths purchase money.—If not sold at private sale before the first of June, it will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder.

Apply to the subscriber,

Lucy Colston.

April 26 2awt20M.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *George and Thomas Burroughs*, expired this day: All persons having claims against said concern, will please present them to the subscriber, and those indebted thereto are desired to make payment to him.

George Burroughs.

Aquia, 6th May. 2aw

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Switzerland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19. 2aw

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ON HAND,
Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t lawtf

Lost, a few nights ago,

A large *GOLD RING*, of an oval shape, device cracked, and represents the figure of a female sitting by a tomb-stone, looking up to an angel. On the tomb-stone is W. R. obt. 10th Feby. 83 or 85, æt. 65.—Whoever has found the same and will leave it with the Printer hereof shall be generously rewarded.

May 9. eo3t

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, *ALEXANDRIA:*
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES,
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete,
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS,
particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES,
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)